

CHINA



MAIL.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

日四十月三年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BARN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HENDER & Co., Shanghai. LAM, CHAWFOO & Co., and EMLEY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANK, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLING, Esq., WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq., H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq., F. D. SASSOON, Esq., H. HOPKINS, Esq., W. S. YOUNG, Esq., A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Officers of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co.,
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my19

FOR SALE.

THE British Iron Barque "BEN-CLUTHA," 687 Tons Register, as she now lies at anchor in CHEFOO Harbour.

For Particulars, &c., apply to
Messrs H. SIETAS & Co., Chefoo.

Hongkong, April 28, 1879. my28

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 751 and 752, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to
Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,
Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will in future be conducted under the Firm of SHARP AND DANBY.

SHARP & Co.,
Estate Agents and Valuers.
WILLIAM DANBY, C.E.,
Architect and Surveyor.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879. my17

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT is authorised to SIGN our Firm per Procuration from this Date.

SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879. ju6

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jy1

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Footscow Dock, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jy8

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

DEBIENDOSE efectuar algunas reparaciones en el Aviso Español "MARQUES DEL DUQUE," a saber: la colocación de una hélice y LIMPIAR los FONDOS, se previene a los que deseen efectuar dichas obras, que se admitiran proposiciones al efecto hasta el día 16 del corriente a las 11 A.M., en la Cancellaria de este Consulado.

Las proposiciones estaran arregladas a un modelo anexo al pliego de condiciones, que se halla de manifiesto en este Consulado y a bordo del expresado Aviso.

Hongkong, 9 de Mayo 1879.
El Consul de España.

my16 A. MENCARINI.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Extension of BOILER SHED; REPAIRS to ROOF, PILLARS, &c., at H.M. NAVAL YARD, will be Received by the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon.

Plan and Specification can be seen on application at the NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

JOHN BREMMER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M.'s Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1879. my27

NOTICE.

THE following in the Description of a EUROPEAN who DIED at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL this Morning. The Body now lies in the Hospital for identification. Age 35 or 40 years; Complexion, fair; Hair, dark brown; Whiskers, reddish; Eyes, grey; Height, about 5 feet 7 inches. Linen marked J. O., and JOHN CAMPBELL is tattooed on one Arm.

Hongkong, May 12, 1879. my15

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be Held at the Company's Office, situate at No. 7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 3 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolution passed the Day.

Dated the 6th day of May, 1879.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
45, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 21, 1879. my20

YANGTSEE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on Shareholders Capital, payable at the Office of the Secretaries, on the 23rd Instant, to SHAREHOLDERS of Record on the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

Shanghai, 18th April, 1879. my23

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, November 25, 1878. my29

YANGTSEE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 19th April, 1879.

It is notified that the DRILLS at present in course will be Altered until further Orders to TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and not, as heretofore, viz., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

A. COXON,
Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct my BUSINESS of MARINE SURVEYOR during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, May 6th, 1879. ju6

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship *Ataska*, Captain SEABURY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Ex "Iracoundy."

I Y No. 1309, Mr. Ivir, 1 cask Wine, from Marseilles.
Hongkong, April 24, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
The Steamship "KWANGTUNG."

Capt. PUNGBARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1879. my15

FOR SINGAPORE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "NORMANBY."

Captain ELLIS, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my15

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE,"
P. L. RODE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th Inst., at 2 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my17

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "JAPAN,"

Capt. T. S. GARDNER, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my17

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE,"
Commandant CHAMPENOIS, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE,"
Commandant LE PORTOIS, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 3, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "EDWARD MAY,"
Capt. JOHNSON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 30, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "CULURNUM,"
BEADLE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or before the 5th of May.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 25, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Bark "VESUVIUS,"
Captain CULL, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "ONEIDA,"
Captain CRYMA, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner "NUYO CONSTANTE,"
Captain URIARTE, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The British Bark "GOLDEN FLEEC,"
WILTSHIRE, Master.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 7, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HAZE,"
EVANS, Master.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "EDITH,"
MANSON, Master.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 American Ship "PRIMA DONNA,"
LUNT, Master.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, GODOWNS, and GOODS STORED.
Apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Praya, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, April 30, 1879. my80

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jy4

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 31, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. ju9

"ROSE VILLAS," FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
BOWMAN ROAD.

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE CLIFFS, near Mount Gough, containing SIX LARGE ROOMS, &c., presently occupied by Dr. ADAMS.

Apply to
MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, ZETLAND STREET.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)
NOS. 10 & 12, LYNDBURST TERRACE, at present occupied by Messrs NURS, KESWICK & Co.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, April 24, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK

Solidator, presented; Mr. Ng Choy, instructed by Mr. Stephens, of Messrs Stephens and Holmes, defended the prisoners.

The jurors were:—Messrs Albert Guinness, W. H. Forbes, D. Gillies, Fritz A. F. Grobman, W. Reimer, N. J. Ede and Robert Walker.

Omar, a teacher of the Malay languages, residing in Circular Road, interpreted the Malay into Siamese, and Li Hong Mi of the police court, interpreted the English into Malay.

On the Court resuming at 8.30, Mr. Machado, of the Harbour Master's Office, proved the register of the ship.

Mr. Gutierrez, clerk at the Mercantile Marine Office, produced a copy of the articles showing the names of the crew of the *Kate Waters*.

Who had been a seaman on board the *Kate Waters*, was then called and in cross-examination said that it was in consequence of the blow that the boy received from Ibrahim that he jumped overboard. This was the only point arising in his testimony.

Generally, he corroborated the evidence of Peter and Ibrahim, whose statements we published yesterday in a condensed narrative form.

Sudden, another seaman, a native of Java, who was on board the vessel at the time, related what occurred, and corroborated the evidence given by the other witnesses. He said he saw John strike the cook on the head with an axe, and he afterwards saw the dead body on the beach. John asked him to bury it, which he did. He further stated that he saw Ibrahim strike the boy on the head with an axe, which caused him to jump overboard.

His Lordship presumed the Attorney General did not intend to examine this witness at great length, but had merely called him so that the Counsel for the defence might cross-examine him. That was the usual course, once the facts had been proved.

The Attorney General said that was so. Mr. Ng Choy then proceeded to cross-examine, but neither elicited any new facts nor shook the general stability of the man's story.

The Attorney General asked that he might be allowed to amend the wording of the 5th, 6th, and 7th counts, by adding the words "having been recently employed as seamen, to wit, within three months before the commission of the offence charged," and to substitute the words "whilst afloat on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty" for "on an inhabited island." These technical amendments were allowed.

This was the case for the prosecution.

No witnesses were called for the defence. Mr. Ng Choy asked leave to direct his Lordship's attention to the rule laid down in the books as to the necessity of convicting for murder when no dead body was found.

His Honor said there was a rule so laid down by Hayles, and he could not say anything against that authority now as he had only an hour or so of his opinion on another subject and probed his judicial wisdom. But was the learned counsel aware that Russell on Crimes held quite differently. To take an instance, would the learned Counsel contend that if one man blew another up with gunpowder, blowing the body into fragments, that no charge would lie for murder because the dead body could not be found? He hoped not.

Mr. Russell, to clear up the error the learned Counsel for the defence seemed to have fallen into, read Russell on Crimes on this subject. That eminent authority remarked that Mr. Justice Hayles' remarks were to be taken, and were no doubt intended, as a caution and not as a rule. He had proved in this case that the Captain and the officers were dead before they were thrown overboard. He had laid testimony before them as to the existence and disposition of the dead bodies. With regard to the Chinese boy, he did not claim that his death had been caused by any blow struck at him by either of the prisoners or by any one else. But it was proved that it was because of the threats of John that he jumped into the water and was drowned. He quoted a case in which Justices Heath, Gibbs and Bailey had held that where a woman, in bodily fear of violence from her husband, which she had reason to believe would cause her death, jumped from a window and killed herself, the husband was found guilty of murder. The Court ruled that if the death was partly due to his violence and partly due to her fall, he was equally liable for murder. Mr. Russell was silent to proceed, when—

His Honor said, the Court would have to adjourn; they could not finish to-night. The Acting Attorney General said he understood the jurors desired to go on. (The jury concurred.) He would not take more than a quarter of an hour.

The Court consented to go on.

The Attorney General went over the different counts again, to impress them on the minds of the jury. With regard to the first count it had been plainly proved that the Captain was murdered; the question was—who did it? Were the prisoners jointly engaged in that murder?—did any one of them commit it? They had heard evidence of the conversation in the fore-castle, the reference to iron bars being made ready; they had heard of the sudden rush on deck at night, the slamming of doors, the directions given by John and Hassan to call the crew up, of their going to the Captain's cabin, and of their announcing "It is finished." ("Suddah") when they came out. They had heard of the first and second prisoners coming out from the Chief Mate's quarters, pursuing him after having beaten him in his bunk. When asked a short time afterwards "where is the Chief Mate?" they gave the same answer "Suddah." What construction was the jury to put upon all this? He contended that the conversation in the fore-castle clearly enough proved that these men premeditated the murder of the Captain. Smoking their opium pipes there, they planned a conspiracy to murder him, and to seize the ship; the sudden rush on deck at night, the slamming of doors, the rush to the Captain's cabin, and the subsequent finding of the dead bodies proved all this. Then, calling the crew, they seemed to have gone in for a feast, a sort of carnival; they had coffee as the Captain used to have it in the saloon, they broke open and ransacked his drawers, &c.; they take possession of what property they chose, they armed themselves and dressed themselves in his clothes, broke open his cash-box and abstracted the dollars. These three men, acting as the principal leaders in these acts, after the violent death of the Captain, strengthened the presumption that they were the ringleaders in the crime which led to his death. They took command of the ship, directing her to be steered to Palawan. There was no question

tion, whatever, he contended, that they took these men who were with them on shore on the uninhabited island for the purpose of murdering them; the talk about getting wood and water was a mere pretence. Telling them to put down their buckets and pick up wood, an opportunity was got of striking them on the back of the neck with an axe, and they were despatched. The evidence against them for murdering the carpenter was not so perfectly clear and decided as he could have wished, but they had the confession of the man conveyed by their using the same word—"Suddah."

His Honor pointed out that they used the same word with regard to Peter, who was alive and well to-day.

Mr. Russell:—Yes. But that was when they were coming away from this desert island and leaving him there. It is equivalent to "he is done for" or "it's all over with him." They had believed that, leaving him there, he was as good as dead. Fortunately for the ends of justice he was not left to perish on that island.

His Honor:—Have you considered whether it is worth while enumerating your case with the carpenter's death at all?

The Attorney General: I will not trouble the jury further with it. There is not that strength of evidence which there is on the other counts. Here he might call their attention to the fact that whatever allegations they had to make against the Captain for ill-treatment and cruelty while under the influence of drink, allegations which he impressed upon them did not in any way excuse or justify their conduct even if true, there was not the slightest suspicion of inhumanity against either the first or second mate; indeed one of them had taken the part of a man the Captain had beaten, and said he was sorry to see anything of the kind done. With regard to the Chinese murdered the crime was a most dastardly one. They were perfectly harmless men; even to the scuttling of the ship they had obeyed these men. But when the prisoners knew they were going to a country where there were no white men, and where they were likely to get into trouble if they took these Chinamen with them, they induced them to go on shore at this uninhabited island and despatched them. He directed their attention in this connection to the evidence of the witness Peter. There was every reason why they should implicitly believe this man. He was not one of the same race as the prisoners, that was one of the reasons they wanted to silence him too; he was not likely to screen them; he was an intelligent fellow, and as the jury were able to see for themselves, he spoke English extremely well; he was a British-born subject, belonging to the Mauritius; he saw the Chinaman murdered and knowing his own fate if he got into their hands kept out of the way, and was saved by a series of fortunate circumstances, hiding himself in the jungle and being taken off, after they had gone, by a passing boat. This man, he particularly called upon them to bear in mind, had never been charged with any participation in the crimes alleged against the prisoners. As regards the question of jurisdiction the ship had, on the best evidence, been proved a British ship; although her papers had been lost the duplicates of her register &c., were equally good evidence. The law, as his Lordship would instruct them, said that wherever the flag of England was, the Admiralty had jurisdiction; if a ship sailed under the flag of England every person in that ship owed allegiance to the laws of England; every person who committed an offence anywhere in the world under that flag was liable to punishment by the English Courts as if he had committed the offence in England; and was triable before Courts of any colony under the Imperial Act which made the Admiralty jurisdiction extend to Colonial Courts. These men, for their offences committed in the Pacific Ocean, were as answerable to this Court as if they had committed the crimes in the Queen's Road; this was beyond doubt, as His Honor would instruct them. He referred the jury on this point to the report of the case, *Regina v. Anderson (the Garonne case)* reported in vol. 1, Crown Cases Reserved, the reference being to the Merchant Shipping Act, 267 section. Mr. Russell concluded by again referring them to authorities bearing on the question bound up in this count which charged them with the murder of the Chinese boy, producing several decisions to prove that, if under a well-grounded apprehension of violence which would result in death, a person commits an act which causes the loss of his life, the person who so threatened him is as liable to be convicted for murder as if he had stabbed or shot him, or done some other act which directly caused his death. He pressed strongly on them the fact so clearly proved that the Captain's death was a premeditated murder, deliberately planned, and carried out jointly by these men. Whether they had also pre-arranged to kill the other officers, or whether, once having tasted blood, they had "run amok" as the Malays were liable to do, was not to be easily gleaned from the facts before them. But the result was the same in the end, for if it was proved that they had agreed to seize the ship, that is to do an illegal act, and to use what violence was necessary to accomplish that end, and if in its accomplishment these men were killed, then they were all guilty of murder with malice aforethought, even if the hand of no one of them really struck the fatal blow. He had no doubt his learned friend for the defence would endeavour to prove that the murders were justifiable if ever they were committed, but that in point of fact that they never were committed at all. He simply asked them to look carefully to the evidence as a whole, and reminded them that it was not a slight or frivolous doubt which a jury was called upon always to give the prisoner the benefit of, but a reasonable doubt. He submitted that there was no reasonable doubt in this case, and with confidence claimed a conviction at the hands of the jury, on all the counts, save that concerning the carpenter, on which count he was content that they should return by direction of the Court a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Ng Choy next addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners. He ran through *seriatim*, the serious charges against the prisoners, remarking that if the jury convicted them of any one of these charges, that conviction, save in the piracy charge, carried with it death to his clients. He would not therefore promise to be brief, but would be as brief as he could.

His Honor particularly desired that Mr. Ng Choy should not hurry over the ground through any mistaken leniency to the jury or the Court. They were there to do their duty, and he was sure every one would fatherly submit himself to much more serious inconvenience than this, than allow the possibility of any word or argument

that could be used on behalf of these men whose lives were at stake being held back.

Mr. Ng Choy thanked His Lordship and the jury. At the outset he urgently and repeatedly pressed upon the jury, at the risk of his frequent repetition of the caution becoming tiresome, that they were to utterly cast out from their minds any outside impressions with which they might have become imbued concerning this case. If this was necessary for a jury in an ordinary case how much more so was it when the lives of three men were at stake? They had, according to their oath, a true verdict to give according to the evidence. When the news reached this Colony about this unfortunate *Kate Waters* affair, naturally accounts of the whole tragedy appeared in the local papers, containing of course all facts that could be brought to light with regard to it, from one source or another. Those who read these accounts could not help becoming imbued with certain notions and impressions of the unfortunate case. And therefore, what he particularly desired them to bear in mind to-day was that, in considering their verdict they were to give no weight to, they were to dismiss from their minds, they were to forget if they could anything and everything they had ever heard of the case, save and except the evidence laid before them here to-day. He asked them to consider the nature of the evidence, the character of the witnesses. Peter, Ibrahim, On and Sudeen were members of the crew of the *Kate Waters*. They were men who, whatever happened on board that ship, were there when it happened. They must, if they did not see with their own eyes the acts which led to the death of the officers and others, the sinking of the ship, &c., have been cognisant of what took place there and then; therefore he said they were, so to speak, a sort of accomplices. If they were not accomplices to the crimes alleged in the indictment, they came very near to it. And they were all in the same boat, to a very serious extent. They were apprehended together, and all except Peter had been charged at the Police Court with being participators in the felonious acts. They were now called upon to answer. It would therefore not be out of place, if, with the consent of His Lordship, he read to them a short passage from Taylor on Evidence, as to the testimony of an accomplice.

His Lordship: Yes, an accomplice.

Mr. Ng Choy then read Taylor's well-known passage as to the evidence of an accomplice being received with caution by the jury, who were not to believe the same if uncorroborated by circumstantial or other evidence. He read a long passage as to the general question of the credence to be given to witnesses of this class, in which Taylor pointed out that the question of credence was of course one for the jury. The judge usually instructed the jury that they were not to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice. He submitted that they had no evidence here save that of accomplices. The first few witnesses were purely formal of course, and had nothing to say about the charge. There was no doubt the Captain was killed. The question was—who committed the murder? What was the evidence against the prisoners? Absolutely nothing. Great weight had been laid on their use of the word—"Suddah." Now, that word simply meant, "have done," or "have finished." They did not say what they had done; the worst meaning attachable to it was not to be gratuitously tacked on by the jury to the condemnation of the prisoners at the bar. In the same way there was not a tithe of evidence as to who committed the murder of the officers. These three men seemed to have been pounced upon by chance, and charged. There was nothing more to connect them with the murders than any or all of those who were that day on board the *Kate Waters*. He was about to address himself to the alleged murder of the carpenter, when—

His Honor said that that would be unnecessary, the Attorney General having agreed to a verdict of not guilty on that count.

Mr. Ng Choy said he was quite prepared to leave the charges in connection with the death of the cook and the Chinese boy to the jury, reminding them that every word they had heard from the witnesses was the evidence of accomplices. He again quoted from Russell on Crimes as to the caution to be observed in receiving the evidence of accomplices, and presumptive and circumstantial evidence, vol. iii. p. 312. He reminded them that by the law of England the prisoners' mouths were shut. Had that not been so, the jury might have heard a very different story to that that had been told them; and while he would not say that it was so; it might have been that his clients would have been in the witness-box to give a more correct and connected version of what occurred, and those who had given evidence against them to-day would have been in the dock charged with the crimes now laid on the shoulders of his clients. In conclusion he remarked that he believed he had not been able to do his duty to his clients as he could have wished; but he had done all he could according to his poor ability and skill. He reminded them that the lives of the prisoners were now in their hands. They should be satisfied by clear legal evidence that they were guilty, before they took the responsibility of convicting them. They should be satisfied with nothing short of the most connected, clear, legal proof that they were guilty. It was not sufficient that they should have no moral doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners; they were not here to-day to consider the question from that point of view. There might be, even a decided probability of these men being the murderers; but that was not sufficient, for a man was not to be found guilty and hanged on a mere suspicion. In a case of life and death the whole case had to be legally formally and completely made out before a conviction could be entered. It was not for him or them to prove their innocence, but for the prosecution to put their guilt beyond doubt. He left it to the jury to say whether this had been done; if not, if there was any doubt, the prisoners were entitled to the benefit of it. The Chief Justice in summing up said the case had lost nothing, neither the prosecution nor the defence had been disadvantaged by the Court sitting until that late hour. He was afraid he would not be able himself, at that late hour, to do that justice to the case which he could have wished, but he would do his best, and the jury would have the advantage that they brought to the final consideration of the case to-night a complete and fresh recollection of the evidence, the arguments, and the points of the case, which they would probably not have carried over till to-morrow, and it had been decided to adjourn till to-night. The case was as fully before them as if they had debated two or three ordinary days in

it. Mr. Ng Choy had very judiciously confined himself to the general principles which govern a prosecution of this nature, and had very fairly laid before the jury that view of those principles most in accordance with the interests of his clients.

Mr. Ng Choy was quite correct in telling them that the Court would direct them in accordance with the rules laid down in the passage he had read them from a great authority on Evidence. But he had to warn them not to attach a meaning to that passage which it could not, unless through oversight, be taken to convey and which the writer certainly never intended it to convey. Mr. Ng Choy was quite right in telling them that it was not his duty to prove his clients' innocence but the duty of the prosecution to prove them guilty. This was most clearly the law, that the prosecutor had to prove one, two or three of these prisoners clearly guilty of the crimes laid against them, or else the prisoners would be entitled to a verdict of not guilty. The Attorney General had acted most reasonably and wisely in saying he would not press the charge connected with the murder of the cook, the evidence not having come out as he had expected and had been instructed. But still there were six very serious charges against the accused, and to these he would direct their attention one by one. All of them deserved their most serious consideration. The first question was, did the prisoners or one or other of them murder the Captain. The jurisdiction, he might advise them at once, was established. He had not the slightest doubt on that point. With regard to Mr. Ng Choy's argument for the cautious reception as credible evidence of the testimony of those men who were on board the ship when the murders took place, he must tell them that the law was this;—when an accomplice comes forward with an account of any crime, which is unsupported or uncorroborated, the jury cannot convict on that evidence; but if there are two accomplices, and they by their evidence support each other, the trustworthiness of their evidence increases by geometrical progression, and their testimony becomes not only reliable but reliable; and when you have three accomplices, between whom you have no reason to believe there is any conspiracy, the credibility and value of the evidence goes on increasing in geometrical progression. As to Peter Augustin, his Lordship did not see that he could in any way be regarded as an accomplice. He had never been charged with any participation in these crimes. He was not found with the prisoners, but escaped and hid himself because they, supposing him as likely to get them into trouble, wanted to kill him. From the very first Peter had said what he said now; the jury saw the straightforward way in which he gave his evidence. Although he was personally present when the murders or some of them were committed, that would not in the slightest way render him criminally liable for what was done. His unwilling presence was nothing; his mind as well as his body must be with the murderers before he made himself an accomplice. He must either have taken part in or assented to the murders; and there was no evidence he did either. One reason why he had not gone with them and why they wanted to kill him, and why they were here to-day, perhaps, was that the man was of a different race, he was "an African," born in Mauritius, and of a different tone of thought. His Honor proceeded to quote from Baron Alderson that when murder or any other crime was proved circumstantially, not only must the circumstances be consistent with the theory that the prisoners committed the offence alleged, but the whole circumstances must be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion than that the prisoners at the bar committed the crime, before the jury are entitled to find them guilty. If the circumstances were at all reconcilable with the innocence of the prisoners they were entitled to the benefit of the doubt. A large portion of the evidence in this case was formal; he would pass that over; it proved that the *Kate Waters* was flying under the British flag, and those men, therefore, were amenable to this Court and to the law of England. The evidence they had chiefly to deal with was that of the men who were with them on the ship. The learned Counsel had not gone into the evidence of the prisoners at all. Often in cases of this kind nothing could be more prudent than a substitution of the art of silence for the art of oratory. One of the witnesses in his evidence had stated that John said: "If I had not killed the Captain, we would have got plenty of beatings." Those words were important, as they implied an admission of the murder and bore out to a certain extent the circumstantial evidence that he was the ringleader of the mutiny and the murders, even if he did not strike the fatal blow. His Honor pointed out that the question who really struck the blow that killed the Captain was quite immaterial. If these three men plotted and conspired together to upset the authority of the Captain in that ship, and agreed that in this violence should be used, and if in using such violence the Captain and others were killed, it was not competent for any of them to come forward, and say—"O, I didn't mean that we should go this length." The act of any one of each and all; so that it was quite competent for the jury to find these three men guilty, although at the same time they believed that another man struck the blow. His Lordship went into the evidence, laying considerable stress on the word "Suddah" ("It is finished") used by the prisoners at or shortly after the time of the murders. With regard to the murder of the Chinese boy there was no evidence to connect the second prisoner with it. He suggested whether it would not be safer to find guilty only the first and third prisoners, one of whom had made the boy jump out of one boat by threatening to kill him, the other directly leading to his death by refusing to allow him to get into the other boat. With regard to the seventh count, killing the cook, John only seemed to have been concerned in it, and the jury might think it safer to find the other two not guilty on the next count. His Lordship again explained the law under which threats leading to an act causing death amounted to murder. The jury could regard the mutinous outbreak on board this ship either as a general *mutiny* or a conspiracy between these men in which the rest joined; in either case these men were equally guilty of murder under one or more of the counts. It lay with the jury to find one, two or all of them guilty on each or every count save the sixth, in which they would find all the prisoners not guilty, the Attorney General having consented to simplify the case by not pressing

the charge. True, his Lordship said in conclusion, the lives of these men were in the hands of the jury, but no jury would allow any consideration as to the consequences of the return of a verdict of guilty to enter in the smallest degree into his mind in deciding what verdict he would subscribe to. He looked to them as men of strong minds and common sense to give such a verdict as the evidence called for, and to consider the evidence only in coming to their decision. They were not to give one shadow of a shade of a thought to what would be the consequences of their verdict. They were to bury completely, or place far away from their minds, any feelings or prejudices, or strong views they might have as to the wisdom or expediency of those consequences which follow a conviction for murder. If they were imbued, with principles which, were they legislators, would lead them to demand a revision of the law on this particular matter, they were not to allow those principles to obscure the impartial, clear, legal and logical view of the evidence and the evidence only which it was their duty to take. As long as the law remained as it now stood so long was it their duty to carry it out without the slightest regard to their own individual particular views as to whether there was call for amendment in the same or not. They must carry out the laws as they are to be found in the statute-book, not as they personally think the laws ought to be found there. He himself had time after time to carry out laws which he would not allow to remain a day on the statute-book had he the power to erase them. But it was not for judges or jurors to give their opinion as to whether the particular laws they were called upon to administer were good or bad; it was for them to administer them as they found them; whatever their opinion as to these laws, their duty was to give effect to them as long as they remained legal, proper and constitutional means in every free country which allowed them to take steps to have objectionable laws amended. There were reasonable and proper means of manifesting their disapproval of existing laws, but assuredly contravention of them or non-observance of them, or allowing their dissatisfaction with them to interfere with the proper discharge of an important public duty, was not one of them. They would not allow any private feeling on a subject on which there was no doubt great difference of opinion to interfere with their duty as jurors; the world could never go on if private frocks or notions were to influence every man in the discharge of his public duties as a citizen. He trusted they would take a bold and manly determined view of their duty, and if their intellects told them the men were guilty they would not hesitate in bringing in a verdict to that effect, leaving their private conscientious views as to the punishment murderers incur by the law as it stands entirely on one side.

The jury retired at 1.15 a.m. and returned after a very brief absence, not more than five or six minutes.

On the first count, (that they together with others unknown did murder William Frederick Giese, on board the British barque *Kate Waters*, whereof he was master, on the high seas, Nov. 6, 1878), the jury, who were unanimous in every finding, found all the three prisoners guilty.

On the second count (that they with others unknown did then and there murder Christopher Bowen, first mate of the vessel), they were all found guilty.

On the third count (that they together with other persons unknown did, same place and time, murder Henry Haydon, second mate of the vessel) they were all found guilty.

On the fourth count (that immediately after the commission of the above felonies, they, with others unknown, did "piratically, feloniously and violently steal the said vessel," with her apparel and tackle, and 600 boxes of oil, 240 bales Manila hemp, 500 rolls of China matting, 800 bags of rice, 64 bundles of rattans, 2 compasses, 1 telescope, 1 pair of binoculars, 1 ensign, 1 lamp, 1 revolver, 2 swords, and \$35 in money) they were all three found guilty.

On the fifth count (that they being seamen on board the *Kate Waters* did on the high seas, and under the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty, murder one Aising or about November 20th), the third prisoner only, John, was found guilty, the others not guilty.

On the sixth count (that being seamen on board that vessel, did murder one Kam Po Lo, same place and time), the jury by direction found a verdict of not guilty against all the prisoners.

On the seventh count, that being seamen on board that vessel, they did murder a Chinese boy, name unknown, same place and time, the third prisoner only was found guilty; the other two not guilty.

Thus all is found guilty of three murders and the piracy Hassan the same; while John is convicted of five murders and the piracy.

The jury having given in their verdict and stated that they were unanimous in their findings, his Lordship said it struck him from the wording of the ordinance that sentence should be pronounced forthwith.

Mr. Russell believed that was the usual practice. His Honor said he would sentence each prisoner separately on each count; he was determined no law in the procedure should lead to results arising in this case in carrying out the effect of this verdict, which should not happen.

blood, and John asked me and others to go into the saloon and take coffee. After having my coffee I went to bed. When I went to bed John and Ibrahim went into the Captain's cabin and overhauled all his property there. Ibrahim then gave me \$35, and told me to keep it safe for them; he told me not to give it to anybody, and when we landed we would share it amongst ourselves. When we arrived at Bankoka we divided the money amongst ourselves, each getting \$2.50.

John, the third prisoner, said—It was not only myself who killed the Captain, but all of us were engaged in it. Sudeen and Ali beat the chief officer on his head with iron. The chief officer ran out of his cabin, and they ran after him. When the chief officer ran out of his own cabin he ran into the other where we were. There Ibrahim and On cut him with a knife and killed him. Then Hassan, Atai, and Awat killed the second officer. After killing them they threw the bodies away, because I was suffering from a sore on my arm. The Captain did not give us sufficient food, and therefore we killed him. The ship was on a high sea, and there was a heavy rain. The Captain would not allow us to go into the fore-castle, and he nailed the doors. The Captain was always beating me, the other two prisoners, and the whole of us, because, he said, we did not know our work. All the crew complained to me that they could not stand the treatment of the Captain, and Peter said "Come let us kill the Captain." Hassan (the second prisoner) undertook to do so. After they killed the Captain and officers the others took possession of the ship and navigated the ship to Palawan. I know nothing of navigation. Peter took charge of the compass and looked after the man at the wheel. All hands on board were engaged in sailing the vessel. Peter went into the Captain's cabin and brought out a watch. Ibrahim also went in and came out dressed just like the Captain. Ibrahim had a small cash-box in his hand and asked Peter to open it, he had a number of keys. When the box was opened I saw \$35, which was handed over to Hassan. Ibrahim took the revolver which we got on the Captain's cabin. Ali and On took two swords, Atai who has run away took the other. The ship was then taken to Palawan. When we daily arrived and had anchored, Peter ordered the hole to be made in the ship, which was accordingly done and the ship sunk. The three boats were lowered down and we all got into them. We anchored near Palawan. We met a Bankoka boat which followed. Peter asked where they belonged to and what sort of a place it was, and then we resolved to follow her. We followed the boat and went into the Palawan river. A Bankoka man told me that if we took the Chinamen into Bankoka we would get into trouble. Ali, Ibrahim and On killed the carpenter, Hassan, Peter, and myself killed the cook. The boy in the boat was killed by Ibrahim and On. That is all I have to say.

His Lordship, having retired and assumed the black cap, addressing the prisoners by name, said—You have all three been convicted upon evidence which is as conclusive to my mind as evidence can be, of crimes the most dreadful which have been known here for some time. You have been convicted of the murder of the Captain, and the first and second officers of your ship, and you have committed a piracy of a most outrageous kind, destroying that which you could not make use of and stealing some few things you wanted. It is useful for me to impress on your minds the enormity of the crimes. Their very enormity shows that all of you are completely dead to humanity and entirely blind to any sense of what is bad and wicked. That consideration must satisfy every thinking person that the severest penalty that can be inflicted must be inflicted for the protection of life and property at sea. You have been found guilty on the first count of the murder of William Francis Giese, the Captain of your ship, and for that each of you must pay the penalty of his life. The sentence of the Court is that you Ali, Hassan and John, and each of you be taken to the place from whence you came and thence to the place of execution, and that you be executed at such time and place as His Excellency the Governor shall appoint, and that you be hung by the neck till you be dead, and that your bodies be buried in such place as His Excellency the Governor shall direct. His Lordship in the same formal manner passed sentence of death on each for the murder of the mate, then for the murder of the second mate; these were the second and third counts of the indictment. (A *noli prosequi* was entered in the fourth count, to save the Court from the ridiculous position of sentencing to a term of imprisonment three men who will be hung at an early date.) John the third prisoner was formally sentenced to death on the fifth and again on the seventh count, the sixth count was abandoned as against all the prisoners. The prisoners did not seem in the slightest way concerned or troubled by their position, receiving the intelligence of the verdict and the interpretation of Judge's remarks with the utmost indifference.

The Court did not rise until about three a.m. and then adjourned till Thursday, the case had thus occupied the Court and jury 16½ hours. His Honor thanked the jurors for the attention to the case for such a long period, and remarked that the Colony could not but be grateful for the self-sacrifice they had displayed, and the great willingness they had shown to fully hear and consider this important case.

THE PRISONERS' STATEMENTS.

The prisoners being called upon to say whether they had any reason to show why sentence of death should not be passed upon them.

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Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), ceased from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."
Now Ready.

No. 4—Vol. VII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
The Ballads of the Shi-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
Alphabets in Chinese.
Appendix to Wylie's "Couns of the Ta-Ching Dynasty." "Hien Fung" Period.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries.
A Few Petty Additions to Dr Douglas' Dictionary.
Trouts in China.
Ancient Vases.
Inheritance.
Greeting the Spring.
Adoption.
The Term Kwal.
Mongol and Yuan-pao.
Leasehold Usage.
Chinese Coins.
Coronation of the King of Lochoo.
The Onigur Alphabet.
People Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 21, 1878.

For Sale.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
VIA BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GALLIOT, Captain J. C. BABOT, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 20th May, at
Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-
ment, arriving one week later than by the
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 7, 1879. my20

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamships CITY OF
TOKIO and ALASKA, will be de-
spatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 20th, and on MON-
DAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. respec-
tively, taking Passengers, and Freight, for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
2 p.m. of 19th May, and 25th respec-
tively. Parcel Packages will be received
at the office until 5 p.m. the day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; value of same required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my28

Occidental & Oriental Steam
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatch-
ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about May 31st, 1879, at 3
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of the 30th May. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. the same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879. my31

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, have
this Day taken over charge of the Hong-
kong Agency, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 19, 1879.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed
AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premia for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premia contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling,
of which is paid up £2,100,000
Reserve Fund provided £120,000
Annual Income £250,000

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Fookow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 18, 1868.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Alaska	Amer.	str.	3452	May 10	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F. cisco	26th inst.
Argyll	Brit.	str.	1271	May 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Bombay	Brit.	str.	740	May 12	Kwok Acheong		
Caribbrooke	Brit.	str.	960	May 13	Bun Hin Chan		
Cassandra	Ger.	str.	937	May 13	Simsen & Co.		
Chin-tung	Chi.	str.	734	May 14	P. M. S. S. Co.		
City of Tokio	Amer.	str.	5079	May 14	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Dale	Brit.	str.	650	May 10	Yuen Fat Hong		
Diamante	Brit.	str.	514	May 13	Russell & Co.		
Fame	Brit.	str.	117	May 13	B. K. & W. Poon Dock Co.		
Flora Castle	Brit.	str.	1823	May 8	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Flintshire	Brit.	str.	1236	May 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Gleniffer	Brit.	str.	1411	May 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Gravina	Span.	str.	396	May 13	Remedios & Co.		
Japan	Brit.	str.	1865	May 7	David Sassoon, Son & Co.		
Kwangtung	Brit.	str.	675	May 10	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Leyte	Span.	str.	312	April 8	Russell & Co.		
Ningpo	Brit.	str.	761	May 14	Simsen & Co.		
Northamby	Brit.	str.	664	April 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Octava	Ger.	str.	936	May 14	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.		
Patrolus	Brit.	str.	1850	May 13	Butterfield & Swire		
Pensio	Brit.	str.	650	May 11	Melchers & Co.		
Scotland	Brit.	str.	1197	May 4	Russell & Co.		
Sea Gull	Amer.	str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Sunda	Brit.	str.	1029	May 3	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Tibre	Foh.	str.	1004	May 10	Messageries Maritimes		
Yenloa	Brit.	str.	1271	May 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Zephyr	Brit.	str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.		
Sailing Vessels							
Abbie N. Franklin	Amer.	bge.	460	Mar. 6	Captain		
Aleppo	Brit.	bge.	665	April 27	Borneo Co., Limited		
Alexa	Brit.	bge.	424	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Anna Bertha	Ger.	bge.	468	May 3	Simsen & Co.		
Annie W. Weston	Amer.	bge.	740	April 23	Order		
Beethoven	Ger.	bge.	840	May 14	Melchers & Co.		
Black Prince	Brit.	sh.	761	May 4	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Clunium	Brit.	sh.	1886	April 24	Vogel & Co.		
Edith	Amer.	sh.	1173	April 30	Vogel & Co.		
Edward May	Amer.	bge.	928	April 8	Russell & Co.		
Faugh Balaugh	Ger.	bge.	240	April 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fulda	Ger.	bge.	884	May 8	Melchers & Co.		
Gertrude	Brit.	bge.	493	April 18	Carlowitz & Co.		
Golden Fleese	Brit.	bge.	898	Mar. 10	Vogel & Co.		
Hattie E. Tapley	Amer.	sh.	948	April 25	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Haze	Amer.	sh.	862	April 13	Vogel & Co.		
Henrik Ibsen	Norw.	bge.	274	May 11	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.		
Hermine	Ger.	bge.	850	May 3	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.		
Highlander	Amer.	sh.	1382	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Hongkong	Ger.	sm. sc.	219	May 10	Chunsee		
John R. Stanhope	Amer.	bge.	407	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Memnon	Amer.	sh.	860	April 18	Melchers & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	Span.	sch.	203	May 9	Remedios & Co.		
Onaida	Amer.	sh.	2293	Mar. 15	Russell & Co.		
Patris	Ger.	bge.	395	May 1	Simsen & Co.		
Pheton	Brit.	bge.	576	April 10	Wieler & Co.		
Prima Donna	Amer.	sh.	1450	April 16	Vogel & Co.		
Queen of India	Brit.	bge.	890	April 10	Wieler & Co.		
Rosebud	Brit.	sm. sc.	341	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sumatra	Amer.	sh.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.		
Vesuvius	Amer.	bge.	818	April 28	Russell & Co.		
Young Siam	Siam.	sh.	701	May 9	Kin Tye Loong		
Zouave	Amer.	sh.	1203	April 25	Captain		
WHAMPOA							
Florence Nightingale	Brit.	bge.	464	May 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Malvina	Ger.	bge.	479	May 7	Captain		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Cyclop	K. D.	German	gunboat	480	6	80	April 22	Von Schuckmann
Lepzig	7 c	German	frigate	4000	11	4800	May 13	Paschen
Lula	6 c	German	man-of-war	1600	.....	.....	April 30	Scherling
Marquez del Duero	6 h	Spanish	gunboat	.....	.....	.....	May 8	Lobe
Meane	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorehen	K. D.	British	gunboat	420	4	60	April 28	W. Carey
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	495	4	50	May 6	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Taukuba	6 c	Japanese	man-of-war	1030	.....	.....	May 9	Matsumura
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER
STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fatchoy	153	Coulson	G. McEain
Iohang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	.....	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kienchow	248	Browne	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Bathorne	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Cary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Yotai	150	.....	Kwok Acheong

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

May 8, 1870.	
MERCHANT STEAMER.	
Beaumont Castle	for London
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Edward Ho	for Shanghai
Amberg	German barque
Kretmer	German schooner
Lu	for Tientsin
MEN-OF-WAR.	
Oldrake	H. M. gunboat